

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 19
12 & 14 Sumner Place
Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-53-M

HABS
KANS,
52-LEAV,
1-M-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 19 (The Rookery)
HABS No. KS-53-M

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52-LEAV,
1-M-

Location: 12-14 Sumner Place (northeast corner
of main parade ground), Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth
county, Kansas

USGS Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 15.334830.4357920

Present Owners: U. S. Department of the Army

Present Occupants: 12 Sumner: Col. and Mrs. Ronald Pruitt and family; 14
Sumner: Col. and Mrs. Charles Wessen and family

Present Use: Quarters for two colonels and their families

Significance: Building # 19 is historically significant as the only
surviving building associated with the founding period
of Fort Leavenworth. Erected as the post commander's
quarters and office, the Rookery was the home during
the 1830's of Col. Henry Dodge and Col. Stephen W.
Kearny, two of the first dragoon commanders on the
Western frontier. The Rookery also served in 1854 as
the residence of the first territorial governor of
Kansas, Andrew H. Reeder.

Architecturally, the Rookery retains traces of French
Colonial vernacular architecture in its high basement
and two-tiered verandahs. Its stone walls were
quarried on post from native Kansas limestone. The
building itself is the oldest surviving structure in
the state and one of the oldest U. S. military
structures west of St. Louis.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: The original, southern section was
built between 1828 and 1832. An 1828 description of the
plan of the "Commanding Officer's Quarters" states that the
foundation walls [are] complete" (Edward R. DeZurko, "A
Report and Remarks on Cantonment Leavenworth," Kansas
Historical Quarterly, XV (November, 1947), p. 352). An 1832
"Report of the Condition of Public Quarters at Fort

Leavenworth. . ." alludes to a finished "Stone Building" containing officers' quarters. Since the Rookery was for many years the only stone quarters at the post, this may be taken as the first known confirmation of its existence (Consolidated Correspondence File, National Archives, Record Group 92, Box 539).

2. Architect: Unknown for original design; it is known that the office of Quartermaster General Thomas Jesups (served 1818-60) supplied plans for some permanent buildings erected at Western posts after 1820 (Erna Risch, Quartermaster Support of the Army, pp. 183-84; 210).

The same practice continued under Jesup's successor, Brevet Major General M. C. Meigs (Quartermaster General from 1861 to 1882; *ibid*, see pp. 336, 491, 514). Thus plans for the c. 1870-75 addition of a second story and interior remodeling probably originated in the Washington office of the Quartermaster General. On the other hand, designs were occasionally devised locally and submitted to Washington for approval (see Henry Shindler, "History of Fort Leavenworth" [unpublished manuscript, Chap. XIV, p. 1], for an account of the preparation in 1870 of a design for a post headquarters by the chief engineer on Maj. Gen. John Pope's Department of the Missouri staff).

A note on the 1878 plans for the northernmost section of the Rookery indicates that the design and construction had been approved by the Secretary of War. The plans may have originated in either Fort Leavenworth or Washington. The last major remodeling occurred in 1909-10. Floor plans of the changes, dated June, 1909, are signed "Const. Quartermaster Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," indicating the local origin of plans for remodeling projects at the post by that date.

3. Original and subsequent owners: Constructed by and owned continuously by the U. S. Department of War, known since 1947 as the Department of the Army.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown for the original construction, the c. 1870-75 reconstruction, or for the 1878 addition. The contractor for the 1909 remodeling was John W. Wright, business address unknown; the total cost of the 1909 remodeling and accompanying improvements in heating, plumbing, and electrical wiring was \$11,892.00 ("Designation, Cost, Material of Buildings, Ft. Leavenworth,

Kan.," p. 7).

The practice of construction at frontier posts during the 1830's was for the local fort quartermaster to requisition the services of troops stationed at the garrison (Risch, p. 211). After about 1850, contracting directly with private builders or hiring civilian labor gradually replaced the use of troops for construction of large projects (see description of building campaign at Fort Leavenworth in 1855-56, in Carr, pp. 375-83). After the Civil War, the Army increasingly turned to soliciting bids from private contractors for construction projects. For example, during the 1880's reconstruction of Fort Riley, the constructing quartermaster advertised for low bids on building contracts, drew up contracts, and wrote the specifications (see several contracts and specifications for Fort Riley in R. G. 92, Box 918, National Archives). This pattern was established at Fort Leavenworth by 1909, when the remodeling of Building # 19 occurred.

5. Original plans & construction: A review of the materials in Record Group 92, Consolidated Correspondence Files, Records of the Quartermaster General and in Record Groups 77 and 92 at the Cartographic Division, both part of the National Archives, has yielded no plans for either the original construction of the Rookery between 1828 and 1832 or for its reconstruction in the early 1870's. An 1878 sheet of drawings from R. G. 77, Cartographic Division, shows the addition made that year in plan and elevation. Floor plans of the 1909 remodeling are in the files of the Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), Fort Leavenworth.

Quarters for the commanding officer of Cantonment Leavenworth were planned for the site of Building # 19 soon after Col. Henry Leavenworth founded the post in 1827. A description of the intended plan for the building and the type of construction appears in an 1828 inspection report by Col. George Croghan, Inspector General of the U. S. Army:

two story building; wood frame construction filled in with brick; two rooms at either end 20 by 19 feet; two halls each 10 feet wide; four rooms in the center, each 18 by 18 feet; piazzas, front and rear, each 8 feet wide; cellar kitchens. . . (DeZurko, "A Report and Remarks on Cantonment Leavenworth," p. 352).

Although the description alludes to a wood frame and brick

structure, rather than stone, the material of the present building, a sketch plan of the cantonment by Croghan shows a plan for the quarters closely resembling that built.

The first known written confirmation of the present quarters' existence is found in an 1832 "Report of the Condition of Public Quarters at Fort Leavenworth in the Quarter Ending 30th June 1832" (R. G. 92, Box 539, National Archives). The report listed a "stone building" containing commanding officer's quarters and an office. The following year's report elaborated further, referring to a total of sixteen rooms in the "stone building": eight in the "upper rooms" and eight in the "lower rooms." In 1833 the building contained the "company office" and quarters for three officers, including a captain and two lieutenants. The November, 1834 "Report of the Public Quarters and Buildings at Fort Leavenworth" stated that the "Stone Building" contained eight quarters (two rooms each ?), the office of the colonel commanding the post, and seven kitchens. The room sizes were uniform, 16' x 16', and occupied by the post's commander, Col. Henry Dodge, and two lieutenants. The compiler of the report characterized the edifice as follows:

The building is at present in good repair. All the rooms furnished with open fireplaces, the walls plastered . . . two passages of 8 1/2 feet width (R. G. 92, Box 539).

The report compiled in March, 1835 mentioned eight "apartments" and seven kitchens in the "stone building" ("Report of the Public Quarters and Buildings at Fort Leavenworth During the Quarter Ending 31 March 1835").

The first known graphic depiction of the completed building came in an undated "Plan of Fort Leavenworth," probably prepared about 1835. A front elevation drawn on the border of the plan shows a one and a half story building composed of a high, full basement, first floor, and half story attic. The facade was divided symmetrically into two parts, each comprised on the first floor of a central entry with side lights flanked by two windows extending to the floor on either side. The basement elevation contained an entry on each end, with small, high windows between. A gable roof ran north-south; a shed roof extended from the west slope of the main roof over a two-tiered front porch. The front elevation, with its high basement, gallery-verandah, and extension of the main roof over the porch, resembled French Colonial plantation houses of the Lower Mississippi River

Valley (see Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, pp. 263-66).

The labels on the ground floor plan of the stone building corresponds to references found in the 1834 and 1835 reports: Col. Dodge, the commanding officer, is listed in possession of the four rooms and central passage in the south half of the basement and Lt. Wheelock and Lt. Duncan of two rooms each in the north half. Two chimneys are depicted adjacent to the north and south exterior walls; two chimneys are also seen on either side of the central party wall. The two east-west passages shown may have contained some of the kitchens mentioned in the 1834 and 1835 reports.

An 1837 plan of the fort (see Supp. Mater., Item 1) shows the first floor plan of the "Stone Building for Officers Quarters." Four sets of two-room quarters are arranged on either side of the two central, east-west halls. The front porch is shown more clearly, now with a central stairway. An 1839 plan of the post parade ground (see Supp. Mater., Item 2) depicts the "Old Officers Quarters" with a rear porch for the first time.

6. Alterations & additions: Building # 19 probably retained its original form from the 1830's to about 1870. Percival G. Lowe, posted in 1849 to Fort Leavenworth as a dragoon, later recalled the "stone building" as "a one-story and basement building fronting west, used as officers' quarters." An 1866 ground floor plan of the building (see Supp. Mater., Item 3) shows a few changes in room division and circulation patterns: there were now four sets of quarters in the building, two on each floor: a suite of four large rooms and several small ones at center comprised a single quarters on either side of the masonry party wall.

It seems likely that a major reconstruction took place between 1870 and 1875 as part of, or as an outgrowth of, Maj. Gen. John Pope's 1870-71 expansion of post facilities to accommodate the headquarters staff of the Army's Department of the Missouri. This hypothesis is supported by statements in two contemporary reports by the U. S. Surgeon General. The 1870 Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts of the Surgeon General's Office referred to "a long block built of stone, one story and a half high, with basement." The 1875 Report on the Hygiene of the U. S. Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts described "a long two-story and basement stone house, with wide windows in front." The objective of the reconstruction apparently was to create two, field officer

grade quarters in the old stone building. Accordingly, a second story was added, the first floor circulation pattern changed to the present central stairhall plan, the facade windows shortened to present size, and new front entryways installed. The resulting two, three-story quarters each contained twelve large rooms.

In 1878, possibly to provide an additional officer's quarters at low expense, the Army erected a ten-foot long, three-story extension to the north end of the existing building. A note on the sheet containing plans for the addition (see Supp. Mater., Items 4 & 5) stated that the extension was to be made "in order to provide two sets of officers Quarters [in the north section of the edifice]." Two, three-story quarters resulted from the addition; each included a stairhall on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two in the basement. The north wall of the stairhall in the southern of the two quarters was then closed on all three floors, creating a party wall and dividing the new north section into two quarters of equivalent size and similar plan. The two stairhalls furnished vertical circulation on the north sides of the quarters and secondarily horizontal circulation between the two chambers on each floor. The twelve-room quarters south of the masonry wall was not remodeled and retained its field officer grade size.

The 1878 plans confirm the prior existence of a second story on the rest of the building. The present rear verandah may also date to either the c. 1870-75 or 1878 construction periods: the posts on the first floor have the chamfered edges and abstracted capital moldings characteristic of surviving porches of the 1870's and early 1880's at the post (e. g., the east verandah of Building 357).

The third and final major remodeling of the building transpired in 1909 and brought about its current configuration. In order apparently to upgrade the quarters in the north side of the building to field grade status, the fort's constructing quartermaster merged the two quarters created in 1878. Partition walls were moved or removed and doorway locations changed. In addition, remodeling of other features occurred, including removal or replacement of fireplace mantels, cabinetry, window sashes, and doorway trim. On the facade verandah, columns and balustrades were replaced. Steam heating was introduced to both quarters and plumbing and electrical wiring modernized (see Supp. Mater., Item 6).

B. Historical Context:

In 1827, Col. Henry Leavenworth founded Cantonment Leavenworth on bluffs overlooking the Missouri River. The vast unsettled Indian Territory lay to the west; the new state of Missouri to the east. The cantonment (designated a "fort" in 1832) was intended to provide a base for Army units protecting the Santa Fe Trail, the increasingly lucrative trade route between Santa Fe and St. Louis (Hunt, pp. 12-13; 36). The Army envisioned the cantonment as headquarters for four companies of infantry (Hunt, p. 13). A plan of 1828 placed "soldier's quarters" along the west side of a rectangular parade ground and officer's quarters" on the the north side.

The Commanding Officer's Quarters were to be at the northeast corner of the parade ground (DeZurko, pp. 352-53). Although little construction occurred for the rest of the 1820's, plans of the mid to late 1830's show that the 1828 plan served as the basis for what was carried out. The basement and first story of the present building were erected on the site indicated in 1828 for the commanding officer's dwelling, and the post commander took up residence there, about 1832. The initial resident was either Maj. William Davenport of the 6th Infantry (commander 1830-32) or Capt. Bennett Riley, 6th Infantry (1832-33; Hunt, p. 223).

The first post commander for whom definite documentation exists of residency is Col. Henry Dodge, founding colonel of the First Dragoons Regiment (see "Report of the Public Quarters . . . 1834). Dodge arrived in 1834 with his regiment, then newly organized, and proceeded to make Fort Leaveworth the headquarters for the Army's dragoon (cavalry) operations. His mission was to keep peace among the Indians in the Plains region and protect Americans traveling to Santa Fe (Hunt, pp. 49-67). Dodge occupied the southern half of the building during his two-year stay at the post (1834-36). Two junior officers lived in the rooms contained in the northern half. The 1833 "Report of the Condition of Public Quarters at Fort Leavenworth" listed Capt. Matthew Duncan and two lieutenants in residence, but no commanding officer. The c. 1835 plan of Fort Leaveworth showed 1st Lts. Hamilton and Wheelock occupying two rooms each in the basement of the north half (and possibly a like number on the first floor) and Col. Dodge in possession of the south basement, an arrangement confirmed by the 1834 and 1835 "Reports of the Public Quarters." The two reports also alluded to Col. Dodge's office in the building; evidently he ran the post from his quarters. The 1834 report referred to 1st Lt. Hamilton as the adjutant; as the colonel's chief aide, it was natural for him to live in the headquarters building of the post. Nothing was said in any of the reports about the families of the officers.

Little is known of the building or its residents from the late 1830's to 1854. Col. Stephen W. Kearney, who succeeded Dodge as colonel of the 1st Dragoons and post commander in 1836, resided in the stone building only briefly. In 1838 or 1839 he moved into the new, brick Post Commander's Residence to the west (now Building # 17). The former commanding officer's quarters continued in use as officer's quarters, a function confirmed by Percival G. Lowe in his memoir, Five Years a Dragoon (p. 30).

In 1854 the old stone building played a role in the establishment of the Kansas Territory. Andrew H. Reeder, first territorial governor, arrived on October 4 at Fort Leavenworth, the capital designated by Congress. Henry Shindler, a turn of the century historian at the fort, reported that

For his residence the governor had assigned him some rooms in a stone building near the executive departments, known in the post as the 'Rookery'. . . (Shindler, "The First Capital of Kansas," p. 332).

Shindler did not specify which rooms Gov. Reeder occupied. The association with territorial government was fleeting. On November 21, 1854, Reeder moved his offices to Shawnee Mission and took up residence there (Ibid, p. 333).

The reconstruction and enlargement of the stone building in the early 1870's may be attributed to the permanent establishment in 1870 of the headquarters of the Army's Department of the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth. Brevet Maj. Gen. John Pope, the Department Commander, made plans for constructing sufficient officer's quarters to accommodate both the department's staff and officers of the 7th Cavalry, which wintered at the fort. Although Pope's main budget request was denied by Congress, some minor construction did occur during his tenure (1870-83), doubtless including the enlargement of the stone building (see Shindler, "History of Fort Leavenworth," Chap. XIV, pp. [1-2]; Hunt, pp. 147-49).

Apparently the c. 1870-75 changes created two spacious officer's quarters on either side of the central party wall (see "Alterations and Additions," above). The 1878-79 city directory for Leavenworth, the first one to include listings for the fort, indicates three officers then resided in "15 Garrison" (1878 building address): Capt. J. J. Coppinger on the "right hand" side (south), Capt. George M. Rand on the "left hand" (north), and Lt. L. Febiger "over Capt. Coppenger's [sic]" (Edwin Green's City Directory . . . for 1878-9, pp. 165-66). The addition made in 1878 to the north end appears from the original plans (see Supp. Mater., Item 7 & 8) to have been aimed at contriving two quarters

out of the north half of the 1870-75 building (see "Alterations and Additions"). Nevertheless, an 1881 plan of the "Post of Fort Leavenworth" shows the augmented building divided into four sections: a large, unpartitioned section south of the original party wall; two sections approximately on either side of the stair hall of the pre-1878 north half; and the narrow, ten-foot wide section added in 1878. The city directories from 1879 to 1882 contain no listings for either 15 Garrison or 13 Garrison, the 1881 address. The 1881 and 1884 directories (no entries in 1883) each contain only a single listing: 1st Lt. W. C. Manning at 13 Garrison (1882) and Capt. T. J. Wint of the 4th Cavalry, an Instructor of Musketry, at "13 e. s. Main Parade" (1884; see Edwin Green's City Directory for 1882, p. 225, and 1884, p. 279).

A check of city directories in the 1890's and in the first decade of the 20th century reveals that a division into four quarters had indeed taken place; whether done in 1878 or later by ad hoc means is unclear. The 1896-97 directory lists the following as residents at 19 Sumner Place (present building number): Capt. Henry B. Moon of the 20th Infantry in 19A (northernmost quarters); 1st Lt. Edwin H. Webber of the 20th in 19B; 2d. Lt. Charles Howland, of the 20th in 19C; and 1st Lt. F. V. Krug of the 20th in 19D (1896-97 Hoyer's City Directory, pp. 290-93). The 1909 directory, the last one issued before the remodeling that summer, listed two officers in 19 Sumner: 2d. Lt. E. D. Barlow, Jr. of the 13th Infantry in 19-B and 1st Lt. Dawson Olmstead of the "5th F. A.[?]" in 19-D.

The 1909 remodeling removed partitioning dividing the northern quarters, returning 19 Sumner to a double quarters. The next available directory, for 1911-12, lists 1st Lt. Douglas MacArthur, perhaps Building 19's most famous resident, in the new 19-A (now 14 Sumner Place). MacArthur, then serving with the Corps of Engineers, became Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific during World War II. Capt. W. O. Jolmson of the 30th Infantry resided in 19-B (now 12 Sumner). The directory also designated 19 Sumner as the "Engineer's Mess" (R. L. Polk & Co.'s Leavenworth City Directory 1911-1912, pp. 477-478). The 1909 alterations appear to have been made to upgrade the quarters to field officer grade (major and above). By 1913 Maj. Charles Miller of the 7th Infantry was residing in 19-A and Maj. M. J. Lenihan, also of the 7th, in 19-B (Polk & Co.'s Leavenworth City Directory 1913-14, p. 428). Since then, with the exception of World War I and occupancy of 12 Sumner by U. S. Disciplinary Barracks nurses during the 1920's, 12 and 14 Sumner have housed field officers. After World War II they were designated for use by lieutenant colonels and full colonels (see Officer Quarters historical research by the Fort Leavenworth Historical Society on 12 and 14 Sumner Place, Ft. Leavenworth Museum).

The lower two stories of Building # 19 are more than 150 years old. The original sections of the building also carry associations with several important figures in the early Western frontier--Henry Dodge and Stephen W. Kearney--and with the beginnings of the State of Kansas. In its post-1878 form, Building # 19 recalls the period when junior student officers attended the new Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth and lived in modestly-sized quarters. The current configuration of the building represents the upgrading of older officer's quarters at the fort that occurred between 1903 and 1910. A large number of field officers associated with the expanding Army Service Schools (now the Command and General Staff College) were thereby accommodated.

The origins of the popular name for Building # 19, the "Rookery," are not known. Elvid Hunt, writing in 1926, stated that "some old residents know this building as 'The Rookery,'" implying that the appellation had become attached at an early date. The first known published reference to the name is found in Shindler's 1912 article on "The First Capital of Kansas" (p. 332).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The original design of the Rookery resembled vernacular French Colonial architecture of the Mississippi Valley. The elevation drawn on the c. 1835 "Plan of Fort Leavenworth" illustrates several features characteristic of Louisiana French domestic buildings: a high basement, with the principal living floor nearly a story high; a multi-tiered gallery, or verandah, a useful device for combatting the fierce heat of Western summers; the continuation of the main roof slope to form the gallery roof; and the tall, floor-length windows of the first floor, calculated to permit air to circulate easily through the house. These elements have much in common with French plantation houses along the lower Mississippi (for examples, see Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture, pp. 263-67). The designer of the commanding officer's residence must have been familiar with the French tradition, a natural occurrence if the author of the design were at the time, or had been previously, stationed in the Mississippi Valley. The building of the early 1830's was admirably suited to the climate of the site.

The construction and reconstruction of the Rookery with

native limestone is of special interest. The use of the most enduring building material available only for the commanding officer's quarters suggests a desire to designate visually the headquarters of the post. In the succeeding 150 years, only a handful of other buildings at the post have been erected of stone. The preferred materials have been logs, dimensioned lumber, and kiln-fired bricks. Today, the only other stone structures at the fort are the surviving former storehouses of the Quartermaster Depot (now part of the U.S.D.B.), a former blacksmith shop at the U.S.D.B., and the Memorial Chapel.

The Kansas limestone that compose the Rookery walls was quarried on the post grounds, perhaps in an abandoned quarry north of Riverside Avenue (shown on a c. 1880 "Plan of U. S. Military Prison Buildings"). The stone was given a hammered finish, either at the quarry or on site. The composition of the seventeen-inch thick exterior walls is obscured today by a stucco veneer applied during the 1909 remodeling (see before and after photographs in the c. 1905-10 Quartermaster Record Books, Fort Leavenworth Museum).

The c. 1870-75 reconstruction of the 1832 building destroyed most of the neo-French Colonial features. The roof was rebuilt with conventional hipped construction; the porch roofs on the facade and the rear elevation also became hipped below the second story; and the floor-length windows were shortened probably then to their present dimensions.

Despite its alterations, the Rookery retains architectural significance as the oldest known, extant structure in Kansas and conceivably the oldest edifice erected by the U. S. Army west of St. Louis. In addition, the debt to French Colonial architecture is yet visible in the high basement and two-tiered verandahs on the west and east elevations.

2. Condition of fabric: Generally good, with some deterioration noted in the floors, ceilings, steps, and balustrades of both the front and rear porches.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Rookery is a rectangular block one hundred and eight feet long and thirty-seven feet wide. The building is three stories in height, including the basement, which is a full story above ground. The number of bays on the facade varies from story to story, a result of the many changes that have been made. There are

fifteen bays across the basement, eleven bays on the first floor, and eleven on the second. The bays on each story are irregularly spaced.

The same number of bays appears on each story of the rear (east) elevation, and again, the bays occur irregularly. The side elevations differ in arrangement of bays: the north elevation (corresponding to the 1878 addition) possesses two bays on the basement and first floor and a single bay on the second, while the older south elevation has two bays on the basement, two paired bays on the first story, and none on the second. The arrangement of bays on all elevations appears random, again owing to the many alterations that have taken place.

2. Foundations: The foundation of the entire building, like the exterior walls of the pre-1878 sections, is native Kansas limestone, quarried on post. If the foundations described by Col. Croghan as "complete" in 1828 (DeZurko, p. 352) were the same ones used when construction of the present walls began in the early 1830's, then the foundation of the Rookery is the oldest surviving structure in the state of Kansas.

The foundation of the 1830's portion of the building is covered with the same stucco veneer obscuring the walls. The foundation of the brick addition of 1878 is undressed limestone, unstuccoed and regularly coursed. It rises about a foot above grade along the northernmost eight feet of the building.

3. Walls: The walls of the southern ninety-eight feet of Building # 19 are constructed of native Kansas limestone and average seventeen inches in thickness. The stone blocks were quarried on post, possibly in a quarry that once existed north of Riverside Avenue. Old photographs show that the stone was rubble, laid in random courses. The northern ten feet of the building are brick in construction, also seventeen inches thick, erected as part of the 1878 addition. During the 1909 remodeling, all of the exterior walls were given a stucco veneer, the present surface material (compare before and after photographs taken about 1909, see Suppl. Mater., Item K).
4. Structural system and framing: Building # 19 has masonry, load-bearing walls, which support a wooden interior frame of beams and joists. A seventeen-inch masonry wall runs north-south at the center of the building, paralleling the west and east exterior walls. The central wall provides

intermediate support to the joists, which run east-west between the outside and interior walls. What appear to be the original, hand-hewn joists survive exposed in the basement of 14 Sumner, measuring about 6" x 8" and bearing adz marks. In the northwest and southeast basement rooms of 14, post-World War II, 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" wooden beams running north-south and resting on steel columns have been installed to shore-up the joists (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-9). Joists in the basement of 12 Sumner have been covered with lathe and plaster.

The central masonry wall rises three stories to the attic. It does not extend into the 1878 addition, where joists run north-south between the original and 1878 north masonry walls. In the attic, 2" x 6" king posts support the ridge of the c. 1870-75 hipped roof and rest on the central interior wall. Rafters, also 2" x 6", run from the king posts to the exterior walls. Joists complete the triangle, running east-west. 1" x 5" struts have been added between rafters and joists for extra stability (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-10).

5. Porches: The front and rear porches are among the chief distinguishing features of the Rookery's exterior today. Both are two-tiered; the main story corresponding to the first floor of the quarters and the lower level sheltering the entries to the basements.

The Rookery has had a two-level verandah from the beginning. The appearance of the original east porch is unknown, although it may have been the same shown in pre-1909 photographs (see Supp. Mater., Items 11 and 12). Probably during the c. 1870-75 reconstruction, a porch with a hipped roof and square posts treated as rudimentary pilasters replaced the original gallery structure on the facade. In 1909 a new porch was installed, with the same or re-built hipped roof and Tuscan columns for supports. What may be the original 1830's piers support the first floor porch structure (the piers resemble porch piers of the 1839 Dragoons Barracks, seen in historical photographs, Fort Leavenworth Museum). The piers are brick in construction and are stuccoed.

The shafts of the west porch columns are tapered and of wood plank construction (see section and detail on Sheet 4 of 1909 remodeling plans, Supp. Mater., Item 9). The torus molding and plinth are cast-iron. The columns support an entablature composed of plain architrave and frieze, cyma recta moldings, and projecting box cornice. Gutters and

drain pipes are attached to the fascia of the porch.

The present balustrade, also replaced in 1909, runs between the shafts of the columns and is composed of two rails and turned balusters. The same pattern appears in the balustrades of the two west porch stairways, which correspond in placement to the main entries of 12 and 14 Sumner. The stairway newel posts have chamfered caps. The floor of the west porch consists of tongue and groove boards; plain eight-inch "fascia" boards cover the ends of the porch joists. Wooden lattices provide a screen between the porches of 12 and 14 Sumner and between the basement piers of 14 (see HABS photo KS-53-M-1 & 2).

The rear porch of Building # 19 is similar in configuration to that on the west, but is earlier in date. The first floor posts are square with chamfered edges, a trademark of posts used in constructing buildings at Fort Leavenworth during the 1870's. Similar chamfering may be seen in the posts of the east porch on Building # 357 (added c. 1878-80) and in the interior of the Memorial Chapel (1878).

Twelve brick piers, square in shape and stuccoed like those on the west side, correspond to the posts above. The east porch roof is hipped. The two stairways have two, 2" x 4" parallel boards serving as rails and newel posts with chamfered mid-sections. There is also a balustrade along the porch, composed of molded rail and board balusters. The first floor of the east porch is enclosed by early twentieth century screens (see HABS # KS-53-M-3).

6. Chimneys: In the original building of 1832, there were six chimneys, serving fireplaces in each of the sixteen main rooms of the building. Two adjoined the south wall, two the north, and four the east-west masonry party wall at center. When the second story was added in the 1870's, the chimneys were extended upward and emerged from the new hipped roof. No chimneys were erected in the 1878 north addition to the building. The c. 1870-75 brick chimney shafts consisted of two horizontal sections, divided by "astragals" at center composed of corbeled courses. Corbeled courses also marked the caps. These six chimneys were removed after 1909, probably after World War II, and replaced with the present, plain, rectangular shafts of pressed brick; there are cement caps. A seventh chimney now emerges of undetermined age at the roof ridge, between the central pair and southern pair of shafts (see HABS KS-53-M-2 & 3).

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: There are a multitude of doorways in the exterior of Building # 19, located on both the first floor and basement levels. On the first floor of the facade are three entryways (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-1). The southern two are the original locations of the main entries to the quarters in the building. The third is an entryway added in 1878 to provide independent access to the north addition for the officers quartered in the new section.

Each of the two southern entries in the facade is centered in either the north or south section of the pre-1878 building. The sidelights and multi-light transoms of the southern entries continue the configuration of the 1832 design (see c. 1835 elevation, although the present wooden frameworks appear to be 1870's or 1909 replacements. Each of the south entryways today has seven lights in the overhead transoms and four lights at the sides.

The 1878 entry resembles its neighbors, but is different in details. It is smaller in size, and its transom contains four lights, rather than seven. The sidelights are also four in number, but surmount rectangular wooden panels with recessed panels. The framework looks older than those of other entries and may date to 1878.

The west side of the four basement quarters of the 1832 building were served by two exterior doors, providing access to the quarters at the north and south ends. It is not known how many entries existed to the rear of the 1832 basement quarters. By 1866 (see Supp. Mater., Item 3), there were eight entries to the basement, corresponding to each of the eight rooms. These entries occurred (from the south) in the second, sixth, ninth, and 13th bay of both the west and east elevations of the building. When the north addition was made in 1878, a rear entry was provided (see Supp. Mater., Item 4 & 5). All basement entries are simple rectangular openings without frame surrounds, but with rounded stucco reveals.

There are five entries on the first floor of the rear elevation. In 1909 there were two doorways to 12 Sumner; the one corresponding to the stairhall has been replaced since World War II with a window. There are currently four first floor entries to the rear of

14 Sumner, a hold-over from the pre-1909 period, when each east-west suite of two rooms constituted a separate officer's quarters. All of the pre-1878 first floor entries on the rear elevation are surmounted by wooden, pedimental motifs, each consisting of an architrave, tympanum, and raking cyma reversa crown molding (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-8). The design of these motifs resembles that of similar features above the fenestration on buildings erected for the U. S. Army Ordnance Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth in 1859 (e. g. Sherman and Stotsenburger Halls). They appear therefore to date at least to the 1850's, although the reason for their addition to existing doorways is unclear. It is also possible that the pedimental motifs are original to the 1830's building, although the details are very close to the 1850's pattern seen in the former Arsenal buildings.

The exterior doors of Building # 19 are as varied as the types of entries. Of the three main entrances on the first floor of the west elevation, the door to the north addition appears to be the oldest, perhaps dating to 1878. It consists of four vertical panels lined with heavy ovolo moldings on the exterior and cyma reversa on the interior. The main door to 14 Sumner appears to date to the 1909 remodeling: a large upper light over four horizontal panels with upraised interior surfaces and moldings consisting of stepped levels and a cyma recta profile. The main entrance door to 12 Sumner has an upper light over three horizontal panels design that suggests the 1920's or 1930's.

The single rear exterior door to the first floor of 12 Sumner occurs at the kitchen and is of the same type and period as the front entry door. The three entry doors to the rear of the main floor 14 are different. The door from the porch to the library appears to date to the 1870's, composed of four lights over two vertical panels with upraised surfaces. The c. 1909 rear door to the main floor stairhall has four lights over two vertical panels lined with an alternating concave-convex molding. The c. 1870's rear door to the kitchen has an expansive width, thirty-six and a half inches. Originally, the door had six panels, of which the upper four are now lights lined with a bead molding. The lower panels have chamfered edges.

The exterior basement doors to both 12 and 14 appear

to have been salvaged from elsewhere and installed here as replacements for earlier doors. A majority are variations of a c. 1870's door type: four lights over four vertical panels. A few doors appear to date to the 1909 remodeling: four lights over three horizontal panels.

- b. Windows: Since the 1909 remodeling and exterior stuccoing, few windows have wood frame surrounds. Most casings are set in rounded reveals, stuccoed over. Exceptions are the windows of the elevation south of the north addition, which have rounded frame heads and side reveals. The windows of the first and second stories of the facade also have projecting wooden sills.

The original, floor-length, nine over nine or twelve over twelve windows shown in the c. 1835 drawing of the first floor of the facade no longer exist. They were replaced by the present, smaller openings probably during the c. 1870-75 reconstruction (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-1). Several of the small, square window openings seen in the basement facade of the original building appear to have survived, especially on the west side.

There are three types of fenestration found in Building # 19. What may be a pre-1870 five pattern is found in the six over six, double-hung sash windows of the basement. Six over two double hung sash windows added in 1909 appear in the first floor of the facade, while undated six over six occur in the rear of the first floor. Two over two windows are found in all of the second story, added to the building in the 1870s. Six over six windows appear in the north elevation of the 1878 addition and in the south elevation.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof is hipped and covered with sheet metal secured by standing seams. The north slope of the Rookery's c. 1870-75 roof survives intact within the attic, encased by the extension made in 1878 for the north addition.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice of the roof of the main block is box, with gutters attached to the fascia. There is a continuous band of small, block modillions

below, beneath which is a plain frieze. The cornice dates to the early 1870's and the erection of the second story (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-3 & 4).

C. Description of Interior:

General statement: Number 14 Sumner, which includes the north half of the 1830's building and the 1878 addition, has experienced little remodeling since 1909. On the other hand, several major changes have been made in 12 Sumner since 1909. In the following sections, 14 Sumner is discussed first, followed by remarks regarding different or additional features in No. 12.

*14 Sumner Place

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: The layout of the basement of 14 Sumner is still dominated by the four, 16" x 18' rooms of the original building. The four rooms flank a five-foot wide section divided since 1909 into a stairhall at center, a bathroom at the east end, and a storage room at the west end. There are doorways communicating between the northeast and northwest rooms, between the southeast and southwest rooms, and between the stair hall and all the large rooms except the northwest. There are masonry, load-bearing walls running between the east and west rooms and between the original north rooms and the 1878 addition. There are three rooms in the 10' x 33' north section: a central stairhall providing access on the west to a 10' x 8' 4" room and on the east to a 10' x 11' 9" room, both used for storage.
- b. First floor: The first floor plan of 14 has also kept much of its nineteenth century arrangement. Four 17' x 16' rooms still flank an eight foot wide stairhall. Entered from the west, the stairhall extends to the rear wall; the stairway of 14 is along the west wall (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-5). Through doorways in its east wall are the parlor to the southwest and library to southeast (see HABS # KS-53-M-6). The dining room is found in the northwest room, which communicates with the kitchen to the northeast. A doorway in the north wall of the dining room leads to the secondary stairhall of the 1878 addition. At the east end of the hall is a post-World War II half-bath, which communicates to the south with the kitchen.

- c. Second floor: The second floor plan, cast in its present form in 1909 (see Supp. Mater., Item 8), is organized, like the other floors, around a central stairhall. At the west end of the hall is an 8' 6" x 8' bathroom. The hall communicates directly with the southeast, southwest, and northwest bedrooms, all 17' x 16' 6", and with the 10' x 16' 6" northeast bedroom through a 6' x 9' 6" linen closet. The latter, as well as a closet for the northwest bedroom were created in 1909 by dividing the original northeast room to serve as a storeroom and servant's bedroom. Access to the 1878 addition from the main part of the floor is through the northwest and northeast bedrooms, which communicate with the north stairhall. The 10' x 15' hall leads to a 10' x 6' 3" bathroom to the east and to a 10 x 11' 9" bedroom to the west; both rooms were intended for use by household servants after the 1909 merger of the two quarters that now comprise 14 (see Part I--"Alterations and Additions").

In 1909, closets were constructed in all bedrooms except the west bedroom in the 1878 section. In the northeast and northwest rooms, they were placed along the north wall, in the east and west cavities beside the projecting chimney shafts; the partition walls are flush with the faces of the shafts. In the southeast and southwest rooms, closets were created after 1909, in the inner cavities beside the chimney shafts; these closets project beyond the shaft faces. There is a large, seven and a half foot closet accessible from the southeast corner of the 1870-75 northwest bedroom.

There is a half-story attic running uninterrupted above the original second story. The original 1870-75 north slope of the roof divides the 1878 addition from the rest of the attic. All of the attic is unfinished.

2. Stairways: The main stairway in 14 occurs in the southern stairhall on the first floor (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-5). It is a single flight, open string staircase typical of those installed in officers quarters at Fort Leavenworth during the 1870's. The newel post consists of alternating convex, concave and cylindrical moldings turned on a lathe, all over a tapered shaft with round surface and astragal near its neck. The base includes a concave molding, a double torus molding, and a simple rectangular plinth block. The cap has a rounded surface, above which is a knob.

The balustrade runs along the outside of the single stair flight and continues along the perimeter of the rectangular stairwell on the second floor. The balusters are turned on a lathe and are composed of a tapered, rounded shaft in the upper portion, succeeded by successive convex, concave, bell-shaped, and routed moldings. Next is a second tapered shaft, below which are concave and convex moldings and a cylindrical base. The molded rail, stair treads, and newel post are varnished; all else is painted a cream color. The rail and newel appear to be walnut.

The first floor stairway in the 1878 addition is the same pattern as the main staircase. There are stairways to the basement below both of the first floor staircases. The southern one is a box stair, enclosed by c. 1909 tongue and groove boards. The 1878 basement stair is enclosed by c. 1909 tongue and groove boards above the first floor and is open string below, with tapered octagonal balusters and octagonal newel post with rounded cap.

3. Flooring: All nineteenth century flooring was replaced during the 1909 remodeling with oak floors composed of two and a quarter inch wide boards. Rooms without exposed wooden flooring include the kitchen, in which there is a recently installed synthetic tile covering; the first floor half-bath and second floor south bathroom, which have linoleum floors; and the second floor north bathroom, in which the 1909 white ceramic tile floor survives, composed of octagonal-shaped tiles. The basement floors are poured concrete, twentieth century in date.
4. Wall & ceiling finish: Nearly all the walls are finished with plaster applied in 1909. The wainscoting in the north bathroom of the second floor appears to date to 1909. The white glazed tiles are laid brick in courses; the forty-seven inch high wainscoting terminates in a cyma recta molding. There is a post-World War II wainscoting in the south bathroom, composed of square green, glazed tiles.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Seven different trim patterns are found around the doorways of 14 Sumner. Each trim type pertains to one of the periods of remodeling or construction that have occurred since 1870. The first trim pattern, consisting (from the outside) of flat surface, routing, cyma recta molding, chamfered edge, two successive bands of flat surfaces, and a bead

molding, is found in the first floor rooms south of the north wall of the main stairhall (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-5). A variation of the first trim pattern is seen in all rooms of the c. 1870-75 section of the second floor, except for the northeast bedroom and linen closet. In the second pattern, a cyma reversa replaces the inner bead molding. These first two trim types were applied in c. 1870-75, when the second story was added and each half of Building # 19 converted into a three-story quarters.

The third pattern appears around all doorways in the first and second floors of the 1878 addition. It consists (from outside) of a half ovolo molding, two outward-slanting panels coming to a point, and a flat-surfaced band. The trim of the dining room and kitchen on the first floor illustrate the fourth type, consisting of (from outside) of quarter ovolo molding, flat surface, cyma reversa molding, and flat surface. This type was applied in 1909 to new doorways cut in the south and intervening walls of the two rooms, during their conversion from parlor and dining room of a small quarters into the dining room and kitchen of an enlarged 14 Sumner (see Part I--Alterations and Additions).

The fifth trim type is found only around the doorway between the linen closet and the northeast bedroom. Consisting of a flat surface, shallow cyma recta molding, narrow flat band, wide flat band, and cyma reversa molding, this pattern was applied to a doorway cut probably soon after 1909 (does not appear in 1909 plans for remodeling). The sixth type, not a pattern, is a simple 2" x 5" board trim, found on the two doorways to the basement and on all basement doors. Since the interior stairways were added in the 1870-75 remodeling, it is probable that these unelaborated trims date from that period.

The interior trim of the main facade entries constitutes a seventh type. The present main entryway has simple, unelaborated boards for trim along its sidelights and transom. The muntins of the lights are also without elaboration, suggesting a date before 1909, perhaps 1870-75. The transom is hung on hinges. The 1878 facade's entryway, as already noted, has a similar, though different design, and probably dates from 1878. The interior trim matches that of the doorways within the addition. The muntins of the

lights are lined by molding of two slanting surfaces coming to a point; below the sidelights are rectangular, coffered panels reminiscent of the 1870's. The transom is on hinges.

The doorway from the main hall to the rear porch has splayed side reveals and a four-light transom. Transoms also survive above many of the second floor doorways, installed to aid in circulation of air during the hot summer months. All transom lights have been replaced with boards; none are operable (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-5).

Six types of interior doors may be found in the first and second floors of 14, again usually pertaining to particular periods of remodeling. During the c. 1870-75 reconstruction of the original building and the 1878 addition of the north section, several varieties of the pegged wooden door with four vertical panels were installed. The first type, found between the dining room and kitchen, the second floor hall and southwest bedroom, and the second floor hall and the linen room, has four vertical panels, within which are single, upraised surfaces. These doors probably date to 1870-75. The second type, seen in all doors of the southeast and southwest bedrooms, between the northeast bedroom and north addition, and in all doors of the northwest bedroom, probably was installed during both the 1870-75 and 1878 remodelings. There are four vertical panels, each of which is lined by cyma reversa moldings and contains upraised surfaces with two-stepped edges.

The third type of 1870's door with four vertical panels occurs between the dining room and the 1878 addition and consists of the panels, cyma reversa moldings, but no upraised panels. The fourth type of 1870's door appears between the first floor stairhall of the north addition and the half-bath to the east. It has four vertical panels, lined by cyma reversa moldings, containing upraised surfaces.

Two door types date from the early twentieth century. One from c. 1909 appears between the first floor stairhall and the dining room and at the head of the stairway to the basement of the north addition. There are five horizontal panels, each lined by a cyma recta or scotia molding and containing an upraised surface. Another, later five-horizontal paneled door hangs

between the kitchen and the north addition's half-bath. The alternating concave-convex moldings lining the panels and the lighter construction suggest a date in the 1920's or 1930's.

There are no doors between the main hallway and the parlor or library, although hinge holes indicate there have been doors in the past. A variety of 1870's and c. 1909 doors hang in the basement rooms. The randomness of their date suggests several have been salvaged from elsewhere at different points and installed there.

- b. Windows: The trim around virtually all windows matches that of the doorways in which the windows occur. The surrounds of the first floor have splayed side reveals averaging about a foot in depth. The second floor windows have both splayed side and head reveals. The reason for this difference cannot be discerned, since the surrounds of both floors were undoubtedly installed during the 1870-75 reconstruction of the 1830's building.

6. Decorative features and trim:

- a. Fireplaces: During the 1909 remodeling, the fireboxes of the fireplaces in the basement and second floor were closed. In the basement, the long, rectangular chimney blocks still project about one and a half feet from the east-west masonry walls of each of the four main rooms (see 1909 plan, Item 6). On the second floor, the chimney blocks in the northeast and northwest bedrooms were obscured in 1909 by installing closets in the cavities beside the blocks (see Item 8).

On the first floor, the fireplace in the present kitchen was also bricked up in 1909. In each of the other principal rooms of the floor, a new mantel and grate were installed in the fireplace. The dining room mantel is brick. There is wrought iron trim, possibly suggested by the English Arts and Crafts movement, at the corners secured by pentagonal bolts. Wrought iron pieces curled in a volute design form brackets supporting the plain wooden slab mantel shelf. A wrought iron hood hangs over the chimney box, its pyramidal roof supported by iron braces on either side. The firebox has an iron lining, on which are upraised moldings; the sides of the box are

splayed. The hearth is of glazed brick (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-7).

The library mantel is of complementary design to the dining room piece. The mantel facing is again of brick, with wrought iron trim at the corners secured by hexagonal bolts. Two, wrought iron brackets again support the wooden shelf, this time positioned between the corner trim and the hood. The brackets are supported by stylized feet at their lower ends and support the shelf above with stylized claws. The wrought iron hood projects outward over the firebox at an acute angle, secured above and at the sides by three decorative "feet" motifs. On the outside of the hood are two rectangular panels containing upraised heraldic designs. The firebox again has an iron lining, this time bearing coffering moldings. There is a "Union Jack" motif at the rear of the box (see HABS # KS-53-M-6).

The parlor mantel is classical in inspiration, contrasting with the other, Arts and Crafts-derived pieces. The wooden mantel consists of elements that suggest, but do not replicate, the classical formula of pilaster and entablature. Tapered pilaster shafts rest on rectangular plinths. The "capitals" are composed of alternating scotia, convex, and scotia moldings. A combined, abacus-cyma recta molding assumes the role of an architrave, succeeded by a plain frieze. Next, a scotia and convex molding serve as transitions to the shelf. The classical elements enframe a plain wooden facing, within which is a secondary facing of amber-colored, glazed bricks. The same type of bricks form the hearth in front of the fireplace. A cast-iron, Monarch brand coal grate forms the fire box. Varied, upraised moldings cover the grate: upright palmettes and beads and reels along its cornice, swags across the bowed hood, garlands along the sides of the opening, and garlanded and fluted torches in vertical panels on the sides of the grate within (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-6).

- b. Cabinetry: On the west side of the dining room fireplace is a china closet installed in 1909. The remodeling plans of that year (Supp. Mater., Item 9) show a plan, section, and detail of the closet. Two pairs of leaded glass doors open outward, revealing four shelves (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-7). The "kitchen dresser," also added in 1909, stands on the

south wall of the kitchen (see Item 9 for a section and detail). The dresser consists of two cabinets with outwardly opening, single-light doors above, a varnished sideboard, and tableware drawers below. Since there was no butler's pantry, the dresser served the function within the kitchen.

On the second floor, the 1909 remodeling resulted in the installation of a "medicine closet" in the north bathroom (see Item 9) and a linen cabinet in the linen room.

A uniform picture molding occurs throughout both the main and 1878 sections of the first and second floors. It does not appear in the first floor stairhall, the kitchen, bathrooms, or former servant's bedroom (1878 addition). The profile of the molding consists (from the top) of an ovolo molding, flat surface, and cyma recta molding, all of which is set flush with the trim of the door heads (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-7).

There are two types of baseboards in 14 Sumner. The first appears in all first and second floor rooms of the main section and undoubtedly was installed during the 1870-75 reconstruction. It is nine and a quarter inches high and composed of a cyma recta crown molding, inward-slanting board, and a quarter ovolo foot. The second type occurs throughout the 1878 addition and in the main stairhall; it consists of a board with beveled cap and quarter ovolo foot. Heights vary from ten and a quarter inches high in the 1878 stairhall to eight and a quarter inches in the main first floor stairhall to seven and a half inches high in the 1878 second floor (see HABS photo # KS-53-M-5 & 6).

There are coffered wooden panels on the ceilings and sides of the three passages on the first and second floors leading through the load-bearing wall between the main and 1878 sections. There are upraised surfaces within each coffer.

7. Hardware: Nearly all the doors in the first and second floors of 14 have early twentieth century hardware, possibly installed in the older doors during the 1909 remodeling. Plates are rectangular and knobs are smooth; hinges are plain. All are brass. Exceptions include the rim lock on the 1870's door to the basement in the main stairway, and several rim locks on basement doors. All other nineteenth

century hardware has been replaced.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, ventilation: The 1830's heating system of a fireplace or stove in every large room continued in use apparently until 1909, when steam heated radiators were installed in all rooms. On the other hand, three new mantels were installed in the principal rooms of the main floor, suggesting a desire to supplement steam heat in rooms where the family spent much of its time. The 1909 remodeling plans show a coal bin in the basement; coal and steam co-existed at least for a while after 1909. After World War II, a H. B. Smith furnace was installed in the northeast room of the main section of the basement, in accord with the post's shift from central steam plant to individual furnace.

The radiators used are of the same model seen in virtually all other pre-1910 quarters on the post: cast-iron, with upraised floral patterns, and manufactured by the American Radiator Co. There is a "bun-warmer," or warming oven compartment, in the dining room radiator. A later, smooth-cast radiator appears in the north bathroom of the second floor.

- b. Lighting: No pre-World War II light fixtures survive.
- c. Plumbing: The present plumbing system is 1909 in date or later. There are 1909 cast-iron bath tubs with claw feet in the north bathroom of the second floor and in the basement bathroom. In the north bathroom is also a 1909 marble washstand with gray graining.

*12 Sumner Place.

1. Floor Plans:

- a. Basement: In plan, the basement of 12 Sumner is close to that of 14, with a few exceptions. The partition wall that had existed originally between the east kitchen and the northeast room was moved, probably in the 1870's, to create a servant's bathroom and coal bin north of the interior stairway to the basement (see Supp. Mater., Item 6). Otherwise, the plan and circulation pattern are the same as that of the main section of 14. An ell-shaped stairhall communicates with a storeroom (now den) to the west, former

servant's rooms to the southeast and southwest and to the northwest (laundry room). Interior access to the northeast room is only from the laundry. The former servant's bath is reached from the southeast room.

- b. First floor: The first floor plan differs from 14 in the creation of a hall closet and half bath at the east end of the main stairhall. This change occurred probably after World War II. The dimensions of three of the main rooms also differs slightly from 14: the parlor and library measure 18' x 16' 6", while the dining room measures 19' x 16" 6".
 - c. Second floor: The second floor plan diverges from that of 14 in the area occupied before 1909 by the northeast bedroom. In 1909 (see Item 8) this room was divided into a den to the south and closet and storeroom (linen room?) to the north. Probably after World War II, the den became a fourth bedroom, the storeroom a bathroom, and the closet a dressing room. The northwest bedroom now functions as the master bedroom, with private bath and dressing room. As in the north bedrooms of 14, there are closets built into the cavities beside the chimney blocks of the three main bedrooms and of the dressing room. In all other respects, the second floor plan is the same.
2. Stairways: The main stairway is of the same pattern and finish as the two in 14, but rises along the south, rather than north wall of the main stairhall. The stairway to the basement is closed string, like that of 14, and descends below the main stairway. Treads are pine and varnished.
 3. Flooring: All nineteenth century floors have been replaced with two and a quarter inch boards, probably in 1909. A c. 1960's synthetic material covers the kitchen floor and linoleum the floor in the upstairs bathrooms. In 1909 there were wooden floors in the southeast and southwest rooms of the basement (see Item 6); since then all floors in the basement are poured concrete, divided into squares by beveled joints.
 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Below the picture moldings, which are of the same pattern as 14, the walls of the first and second floors are covered with c. 1909 plaster. Above the moldings in all rooms is a c. 1984, exposed aggregate plaster preparation applied apparently for sound proofing. Like 14, there is no paneling, wallpaper, cornices, etc. The picture moldings are found in all first and second floor

rooms except the second floor hall and the master dressing room and bath.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: There are four types of doorway trims in 12 Sumner, two of which match patterns in 14. Nearly all doorways in the first and second floors follow the fourth trim type described for 12. Consisting (from the outside) of flat surface, routing, cyma recta molding, convex molding, flat surface, and cyma reversa molding, this trim is also found around most of the second floor doorways of 14. The date is therefore c. 1870-75. This same trim enframes the interior of the main entryway and the large 84" x 91" opening between the parlor and library. The second type in common is seen in the doorway from the library to half-bath: same outer moldings as the first type, but with an inner bead molding, rather than cyma reversa. This pattern is found in most of the first floor doorways of 14 Sumner, hence a c. 1870-75 date.

The third doorway trim type is found between the kitchen and dining room, inside the doorway between the kitchen and half-bath, and inside the doorway between the dining room and stairhall. It consists of quarter ovolo, flat surface, cyma recta, and two bands of flat surfaces. This trim pattern was applied during the 1909 remodeling, when these three doorways were moved (see 1909 plans, Item 7). The fourth trim type is found principally in the basement, where simple 1' x 4 1/2" boards form the trim for all doorways. These probably date to c. 1870-75.

There are boarded three-light transoms above most of the doorways on the first and second floors. On the first floor, transoms are found above the dining room, parlor, and library doors to the stairhall/half bath. On the second floor they exist above all stairhall doorways to bedrooms and between east and west bedrooms. The main entry transom, side lights, and door casing have the same stepped molding that lines the muntins of the first floor windows installed in 1909.

There are no doors between the stairhall and the parlor or dining room; the doors have been removed. There is a c. 1870-75 door with four vertical panels

lined by cyma recta moldings between the library and half bath. The same pattern appears in the doors of the kitchen to the half-bath and dining room. On the second floor, the four hall doors to bedrooms and all bedroom closet doors are of a third, 1870's type: four vertical panels, with upraised interior panels. A fourth type, a door with four horizontal panels of c. 1909, appears in both bathrooms. There are doors with five horizontal panels from c. 1920-40 between the northwest bedroom and dressing room and between the southwest and southeast bedrooms. The latter pattern, but with three horizontal panels and upper light, also appears between the kitchen and rear porch and in the main entrance to the west.

The door to the basement is c. 1909 and horizontally paneled, but with an earlier rim lock attached. The basement interior and exterior doors, like those in 14, appear to have been salvaged from elsewhere, lacking uniformity of pattern and hardware. Most are four vertical paneled doors of the 1870's.

- b. Windows: As in 14 the trim of the window openings matches that of the doorways in each room. The splaying of the window reveals is also the same as 14, as in the mixture of splayed and rectilinear reveals in the basement windows.
6. Decorative features and trim:
- a. Fireplaces: Like 14, all fireplaces have been closed off except those in the dining room, library, and parlor. The dining room mantel is the same pattern as that in the library of 14, while the library mantel matches that of the dining room of 14. The parlor mantel is of a different type. Of wood, it consists of three plain, large boards. Two are vertical and flank the firebox; the third is horizontal and acts as an architrave above the box. Three brackets with cyma recta profiles are symmetrically arranged along the "architrave" to support the mantel shelf. Glazed brick forms the facing below the mantel and the hearth in front of it. The same Monarch brand cast iron coal grate found in the parlor of 14 occupies the firebox.
 - b. Cabinetry: The only pre-World War II cabinetry occurs in the dining room and in the upstairs dressing room (formerly a linen closet). In the dining room, two sets of cabinets with doors containing vertical lights

flank the fireplace. The alternating concave-convex-concave moldings date the cabinets to 1909.

- c. Baseboards: Two types of baseboards appear in 12. A simple board measuring 14" x 7 3/4" occurs along the inner side of the main stairway and in the first floor hallway. The other type, consisting of a crowning cyma recta molding, inward-slanting board, and a quarter ovolo foot, averages 6 3/4 inches in height. It appears throughout the rest of the quarters.
7. Hardware: Like the doors in 14, nearly all of the 1870's doors in 12 have lost their original hardware and now have c. 1909 door plates, knobs, and hinges. Exceptions include the c. 1920-40 doors cited above, which have mid-twentieth century knobs.
 8. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating: Number 12 has experienced the same sequence of heating systems as 14. American Radiator Co. steam radiators of 1909 appear throughout the first and second floors. In the southeast, southwest and north west basement rooms, the radiators are a ceiling type, unelaborated with upraised moldings, but shown on the 1909 remodeling plans (see Item 6). There is a "bun-warmer" compartment in the dining room radiator.
 - b. Lighting: No pre-World War II light fixtures remain.
 - c. Plumbing: The only pre-World War II plumbing fixture surviving is a cast-iron bathtub in the former servant's bathroom in the basement.

D. Site:

The Rookery faces west. It is located at the northeast corner of the original parade ground of Fort Leavenworth. The building runs north-south and occupies a prominent location atop a rise at the northeast corner, to the west and south of which the ground slopes gradually downward (see HABS photo # KS-53-14). To the east the topography begins a gradual descent down the bluffs that overlook the Missouri River. Hence the site of the Rookery, the oldest surviving building at the fort, recalls the defensive considerations that led Col. Henry Leavenworth to locate the parade ground of the 1827 Cantonment Leavenworth at the present location.

The survival of the 1855-56 Syracuse Houses (Buildings # 20 and #

21) to the south of the Rookery and the former, 1838-39 Post Commander's Residence (Building # 17) slightly to the west bestows on the northeast corner of the Main Parade perhaps the strongest evocation of the pre-Civil War existence of Fort Leavenworth.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

"Proposed Addition of 10 Feet to the north end of stone quarters, on the N. E. corner of the garrison at Fort Leavenworth Kas. . . ." [unsigned plans and elevation of 1878 addition], "Approved by Secretary of War Oct. 10--'78," Record Group (RG) 77, Cartographic Division, National Archives and Records Service (NA), Washington, D. C., Fort Leavenworth File, Drawing # 79 [copy in "Old Buildings Plans" file, Fort Leavenworth Museum].

"Plans of Officers Qrs. #19A and #19B, for Remodelling--Steam Heating--Plumbing--Wiring." Fort Leavenworth: Office of Constructing Quartermaster, June, 1909 [4 sheets, including basement, first and second floors, and construction details; in Plans files, Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH), Fort Leavenworth; see Figure G-1-4].

"Typical Floor Plan No. 13--Building No. 19. 12-14 Sumner Place." Fort Leavenworth: DEH, c. 1970-85 [undated and unsigned plans of first and second floors].

B. Early Views:

1. Plans:

"Plan of Fort Leavenworth," undated, c. 1835. RG 77, Cartog. Div., NA, Fortifications File, Fort Leavenworth file, Drawing #64 [copy at Master Planning Branch, DEH].

"Plan of Barracks for Six Companies of Dragoons and Four of Infantry, to be Erected at Fort Leavenworth 1837." Fort Leavenworth, 1837 [RG 77, Cart. Div., NA, Fortif. File, Fort Leavenworth file, Drawing # 197; copy at MPB, DEH].

"[Plan of] Fort Leavenworth, September 14, 1839," [RG 77, Cart. Div., NA, Fortif. File, Fort Leavenworth file, Drawing # 63; copy at DEH].

Capt. William Mitchell, Post Quartermaster. "Ground Plan of Quarters at Fort Leavenworth Kansas." Fort Leavenworth, August, 1866 [RG 77, Cart. Div., NA, Fort. file--Fort Leavenworth, Drawing # 200; copy at DEH].

"Plan of U. S. Military Prison Buildings." undated and unsigned, c. 1878-80. Copy in "Old Building Plan" file, Fort Museum.

2. Historical photographs:

View of west and south elevations of Building 19 before 1909 remodeling. On c. 1905-10 "Building 19" card in Hollinger box labeled "QMGO Plan Buildings # 1-94," Fort Leavenworth Museum.

View of west and south elevations of Building 19 before remodeling, dated May 6, 1909. In uncatalogued photograph box, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

View of west and south elevations of Building 19 after 1909 remodeling; undated. On c. 1910 "Building 19" card in Hollinger box labeled "QMGO Plan Buildings #1-94," Fort Museum.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

"Report of the Condition of Public Quarters at Fort Leavenworth in the Quarter Ending 30th June, 1832," Consolidated Correspondence File (CCF), Records of the Quartermaster General (RQM), National Archives and Record Service (NA), RG 92, Box 539.

"Report of the Condition of Public Quarters at Fort Leavenworth in the Quarter Ending 30th June, 1833," CCF, RQM, NA, RG 92, Box 539.

"Report of the Public Quarters and Buildings at Fort Leavenworth" [November, 1834], CCF, RQM, NA, RG 92, Box 539.

"Report of the Public Quarters and Buildings at Fort Leavenworth During the Quarter Ending 31 March 1835," CCF, RQM, NA, RG 92, Box 539.

"Building No. 19" [entry on c. 1905-10 "Building 19" card, in Hollinger box labeled "QMGO Plan Buildings #1-94," Fort Museum.

"Building No. 19," [entry in] "Designation, Cost, Material of Buildings, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas" [record of 1909 remodeling data, unsigned and undated, c. 1910]. Microfilm

copy made by the National Archives is at Fort Museum.

Fort Leavenworth Historical Society. "19A-19D Sumner Place" [cards containing research on residents of Building 19, undated and unsigned], in "Fort Leavenworth History" vertical file, Fort Museum.

_____. "12 Sumner Place--14 Sumner Place" [research on residents of Building 19 from 1905 to c. 1956] in "Fort Leavenworth History" vertical file, Fort Museum.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Carr, E. T. "Reminiscences Concerning Fort Leavenworth in 1855-56," Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, XII (1911-12), pp. 375-83.

DeZurko, Edward R. "A Report and Remarks on Cantonment Leavenworth," Kansas Historical Quarterly, XV (November, 1947), pp. 353-59.

Hunt, Elvid. History of Fort Leavenworth 1827-1927. Fort Leavenworth: The General Service Schools Press, 1926.

Lowe, Percival G. Five Years a Dragoon ('49 to '54) and Other Adventures on the Great Plains. Kansas City, Mo.: The Franklin Hudson Publ. Co., 1906.

1909 Leavenworth Directory Co. City Directory of Leavenworth Kansas. Leavenworth: Leavenworth Directory Co., 1909.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s Leavenworth City Directory 1911-12. Leavenworth: R. L. Polk & Co., 1911.

Shindler, Henry. "The First Capital of Kansas," Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1911-1912, XII (1912), pp. 331-37.

_____. "The History of Fort Leavenworth" [manuscript]. Fort Leavenworth, c. 1913 [copy at Rare Books Room, Command and General Staff College Library, Fort Leavenworth].

U. S. War Department. Surgeon General's Office. A Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts [Circular No. 4]. Washington: Govt. Print. Office, 1870.

_____. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts [Circular No. 8].

Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1875.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Leavenworth, Kansas newspapers from 1854 to 1909 may contain additional information on remodeling of Building 19. Available at Leavenworth Public Library.

Additional correspondence or documents regarding the reconstruction of Building 19 in c. 1870-75 and 1878 may exist in the Consolidated Correspondence File, Records of the Quartermaster General, National Archives and Record Service, Washington, Record Group 92, Box 539

A detailed review of Fort Leavenworth listings in the Leavenworth city directories from 1877 to 1909 would yield additional information on the officers who lived in the Rookery.

E. Supplemental Material: Attached as Items 1 to N.

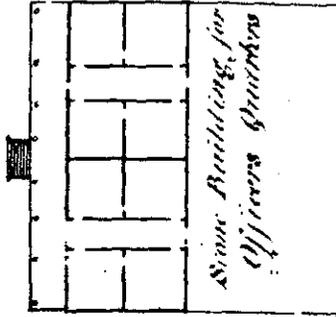
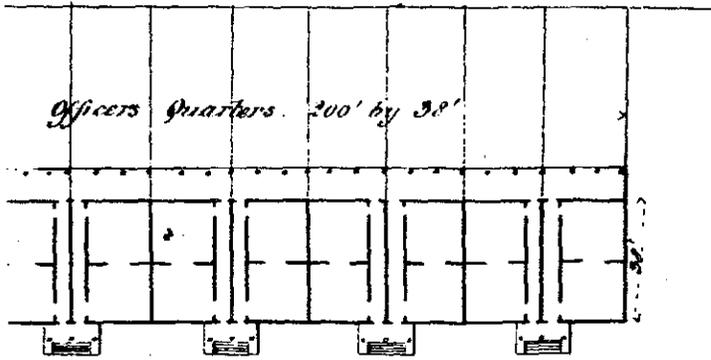
Prepared by: James A. Glass
Field Supervisor
Fort Leavenworth Family
Quarters Documentation Project
National Park Service
September, 1985

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

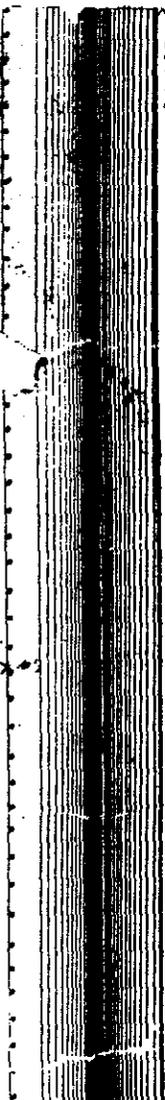
This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the post command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and the headquarters of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. Sally Kress Tompkins, Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER, served as Program Coordinator and Robie S. Lange, HABS Historian, as Project Leader. The Field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University); the project historians were Judith E. Hunt (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and Kristie D. Struble (University of Virginia).

E. Supplemental Material
 1. Plan of fort showing floor plan
 of Building # 19, 1837

Fort Leavenworth, Building. # 19
 HABS No. KS-53-M
 Data (page 35)



*etc, in which the new
 building, not made
 of wood and iron, etc
 for the company of*



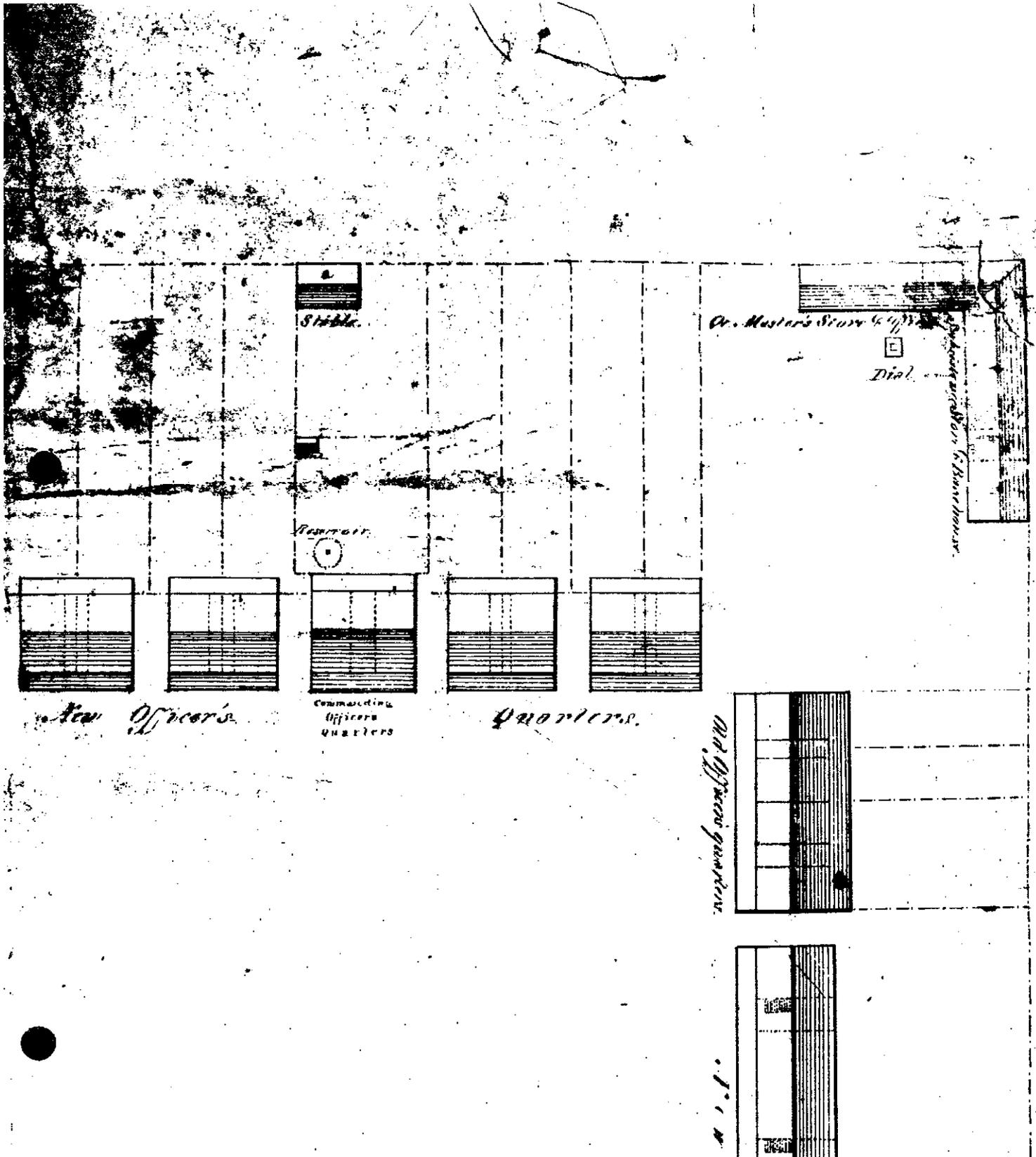
Quarters for 6 Companies of Dragoons 450' by 40'

PLAN
 of BARRACKS
 Six Companies
 and
 Four of Iron
 to be erected at
 FORT LEAVENWORTH
 1837

Note. The buildings lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

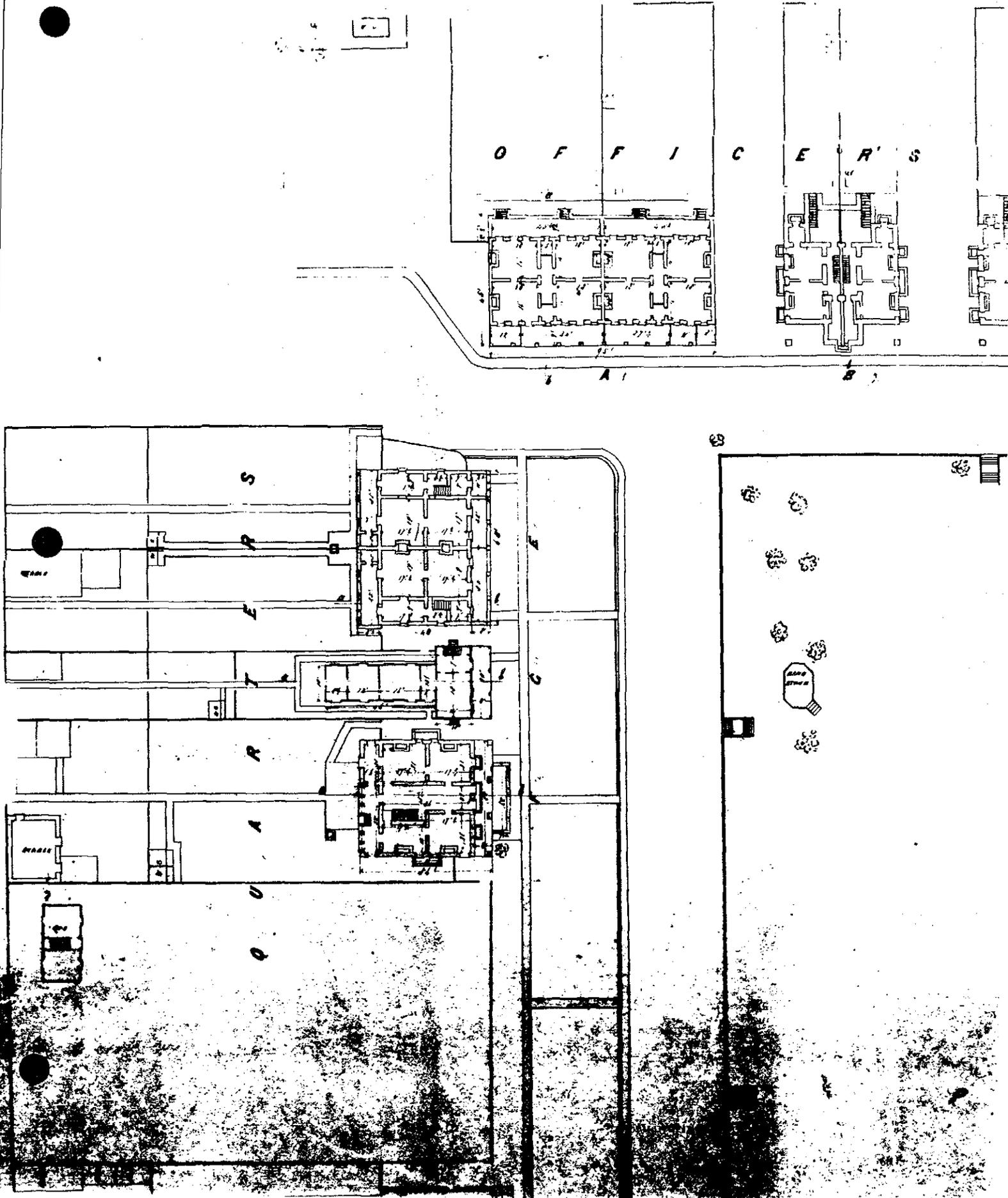
2. Plan of fort showing Building # 19,
1839

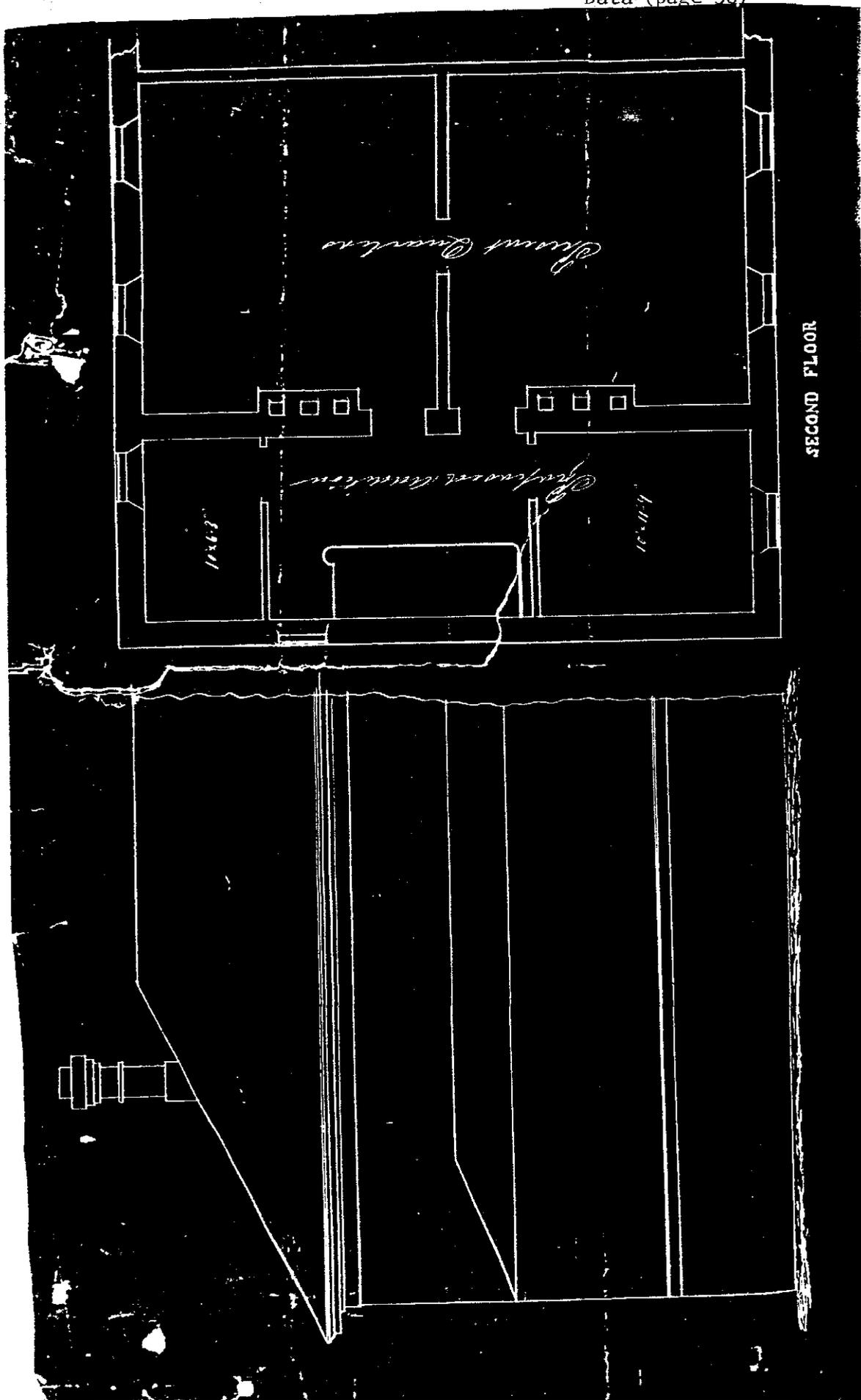
Fort Leavenworth, Building # 19
HABS No. Ks-53-M
Data (page 36)

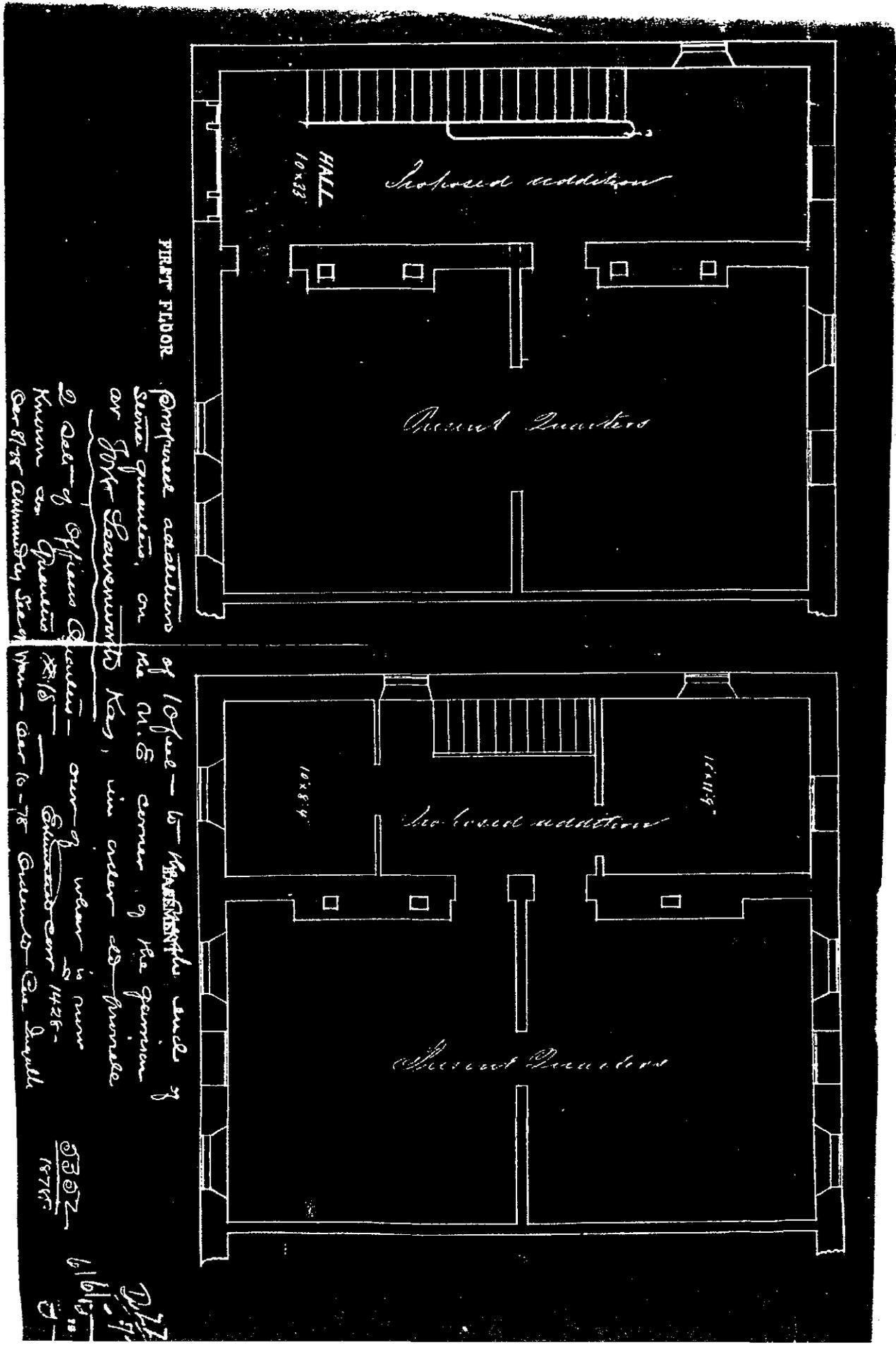


3. Plan of ground floor, August, 1866

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 19
HABS No. KS-53-M
Data (page 37)







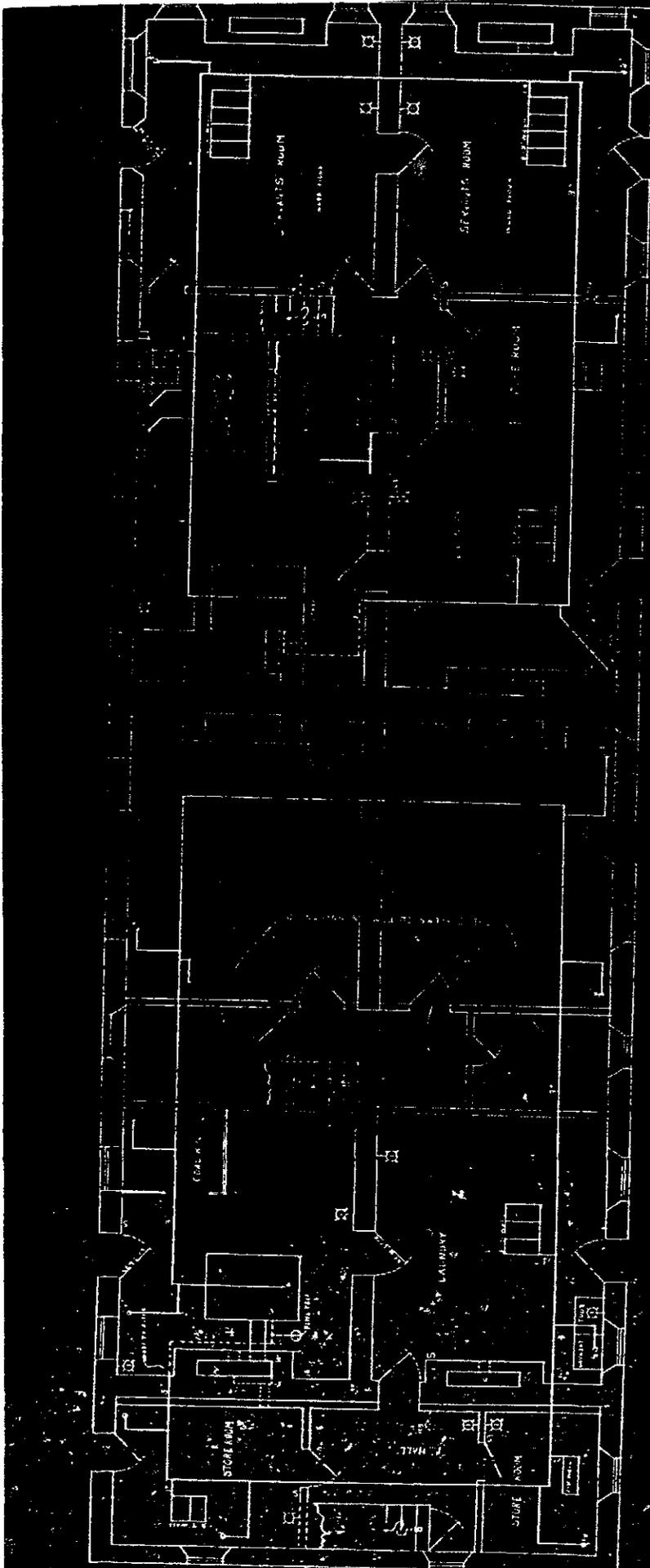
FIRST FLOOR

Proposed addition
 of some quarters, on
 or Fort Leavenworth
 2 sets of Officers Quarters
 known as Quarters
 on 8th St. Community St. of

of 10 feet - to
 the N.E. corner of the
 Kas, in order to
 furnish
 one of them -
 when to name
 estimated cost 1425 -
 on 8th St. -
 on 8th St. -

1878
 1878

1878
 1878

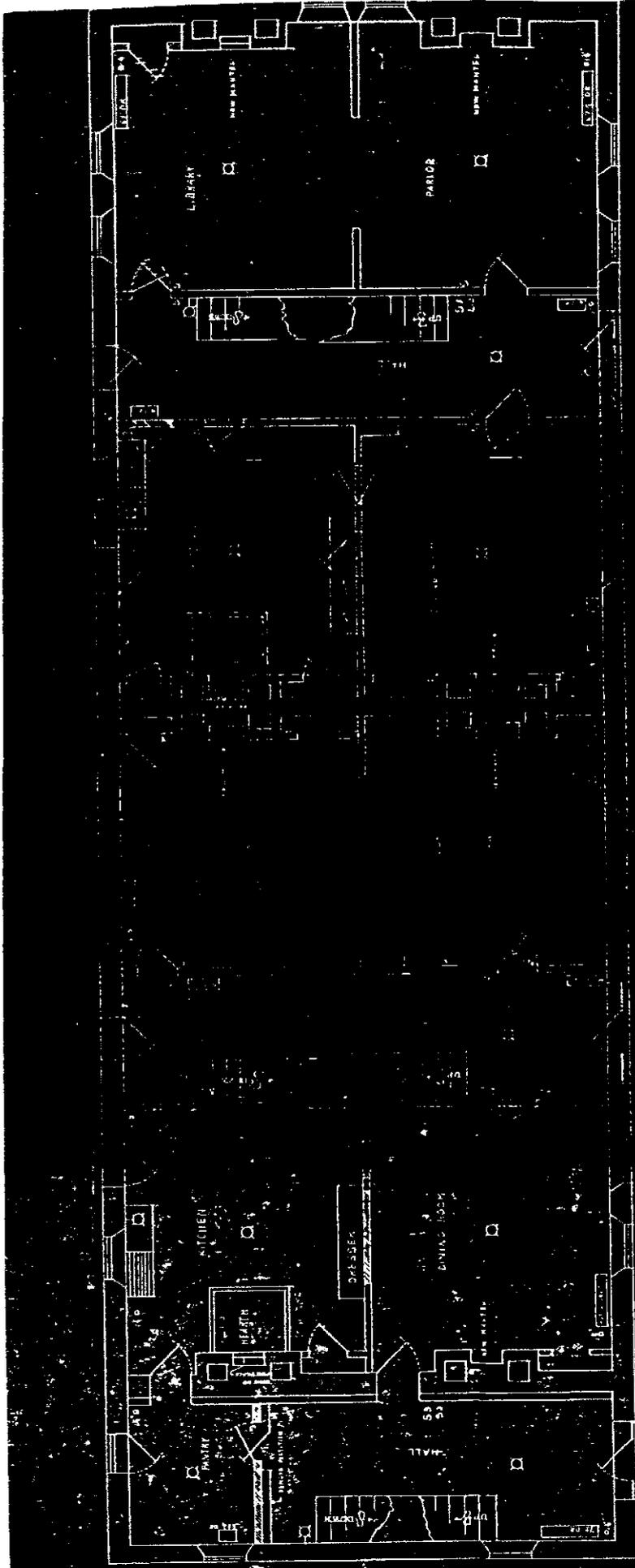


BASIMENT PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0" (VERTICAL)
 1/4" = 1'-0" (HORIZONTAL)

NO. 19
 SHEET NO. 1

DESIGNED BY OFFICERS QRS. 19A AND 19B
 DRAWN BY J. C. STEAM HEATING-PLUMBER
 CHECKED BY J. C. STEAM HEATING-PLUMBER
 OFFICE OF CONST. QUARTERMASTER
 FORT LEAVENWORTH KANS.
 FEB. 1909

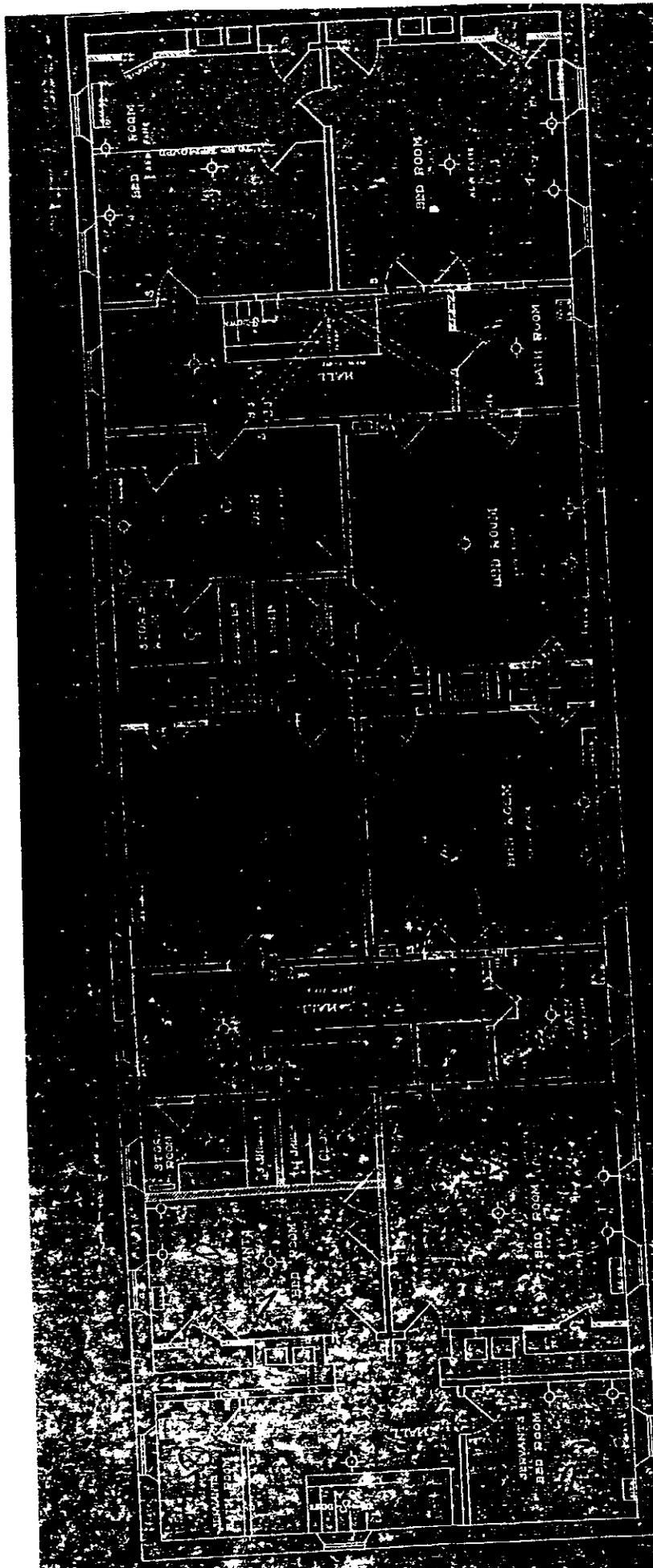
67
 ALL DIMENSIONS IN FEET
 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED



SHEET No. 3

PLANS OF OFFICERS QRS. *19A AND *19B
FOR
REMODELING STEAM HEATING-PLUMBING-WIRING
CHIEF OF CONST. QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH KANS.
1909

FIRST FLOOR

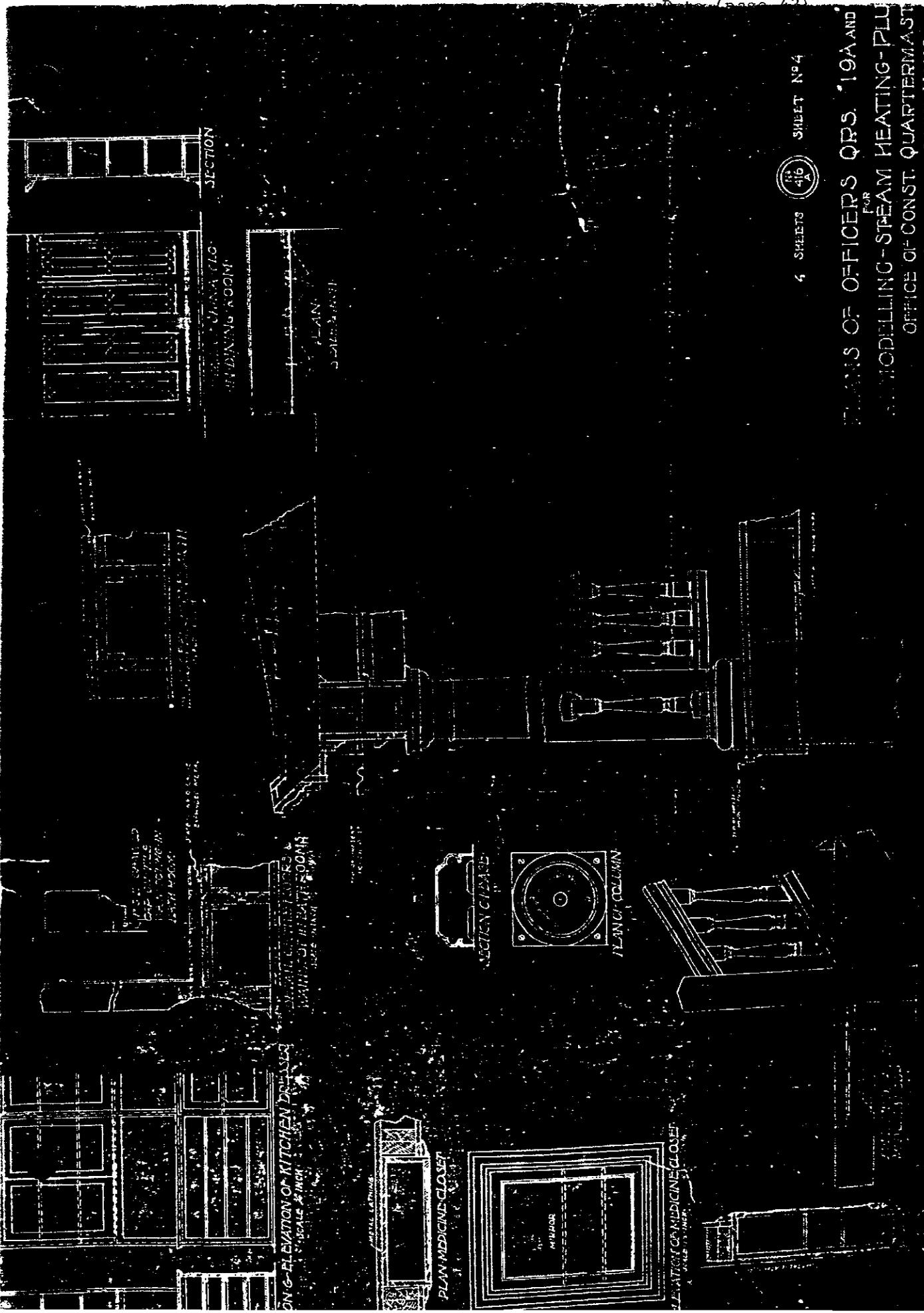


4 SHEETS (16) SHEET No. 3

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PLANS OF OFFICERS' QRS. 19A AND 19B
FOR
REMODELING-STEAM HEATING-PLUMBING-W
REMODELING-STEAM HEATING-PLUMBING-W
OFFICE OF CONST. QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH KANS.

Plate (page 42)



4 SHEETS
416
SHEET No 4

PLANS OF OFFICERS QRS. '19A AND
FOR
MODELLING-STEAM HEATING-PLU
OFFICE OF CONST. QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH KANS.
JUNE 1909

10. View from the southeast fo the Rookery showing the pre-1900 west porch, 1890

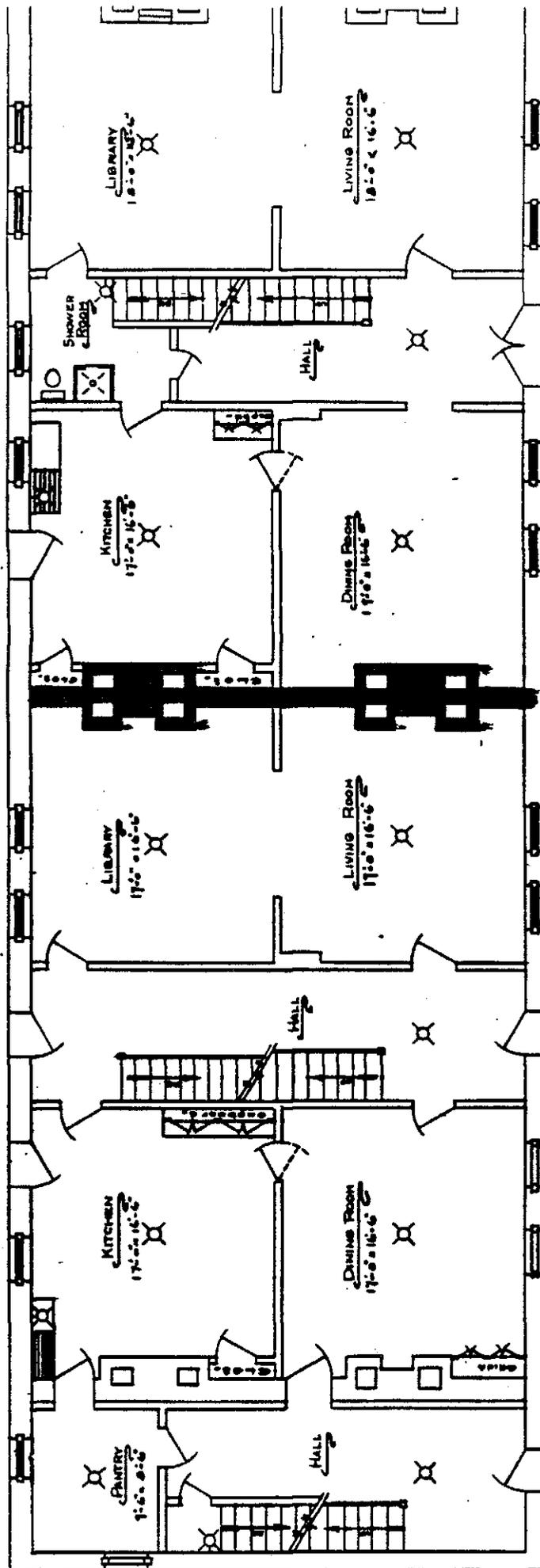
Fort Leavenworth, Building # 19
HABS No. KS-53-M
Data (page 44)



1890 Quarters East Side Garrison Parade Grounds 69.31 6003.37 60010

11. Present first floor plans, undated

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 19
HABS No. KS-53-M
Data (page 45)



12

14

13 ft inches long

